

Los mandatos formales (usted y ustedes)

Regular formal commands (affirmative AND negative)

The formation of formal commands is very similar to that of negative informal (tú) commands, but these steps apply to both affirmative and negative commands.

1. Start with the _____ form of the verb
2. Drop the _____
3. Then put on the _____

	-ar verbs	-er/-ir verbs
Ud.	habl_____	corr_____
Uds.	habl_____	corr_____

-car, -gar, -zar Verbs

- Verbs that end in **-car** will have a spelling change in which the _____ changes to _____
- Verbs that end in **-gar** will have a spelling change in which the _____ changes to _____
- Verbs that end in **-zar** will have a spelling change in which the _____ changes to _____

A practicar

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. vivir (Ud.) _____ | 6. no escribir (Uds.) _____ |
| 2. apagar (Uds.) _____ | 7. no poner (Ud.) _____ |
| 3. empezar (Uds.) _____ | 8. no hablar (Ud.) _____ |
| 4. cantar (Ud.) _____ | 9. no jugar (Uds.) _____ |
| 5. dormir (Uds.) _____ | 10. no salir (Uds.) _____ |

Los irregulares (D.I.S.H.E.S)

You've already learned about the verbs "ir" and "ser" and their irregularities in commands, but they have some additional friends.

• dar	Ud. _____	Uds. _____
• ir	Ud. _____	Uds. _____
• saber	Ud. _____	Uds. _____
• haber	Ud. _____	Uds. _____
• estar	Ud. _____	Uds. _____
• ser	Ud. _____	Uds. _____

Reflexive Verbs & Commands with Reflexive and Object Pronouns

Affirmative Reflexives:

With the affirmative command all we do is _____ the reflexive or object pronoun to the affirmative command. We add an accent mark three syllables back to keep the stress in the original place. (*Uno, Dos, Tres, BAM!*)

lavarse (Ud.) _____ secarse (Uds.) _____

Negative Reflexives:

The difference with the negative commands is that the object pronoun will be placed _____ the verb.

- No lavarse _____ (Uds.)
- No secarse _____ (Uds.)
- No despertarse _____ (Uds.)

Affirmative Commands with Double Object Pronouns:

Like we just discussed, we attach these pronouns to the back of the verb in the case of affirmative commands. If you have a double pronoun (and there are enough syllables) we add an accent mark and four syllables back in order to keep the stress in the original place.

Pasar la sal (Ud.) → Pásela.

Pasarme la sal (Ud.) → Pásamela.

Comprarle el carro a él (Uds.) → Cómprenselo (a él).

Negative Commands with Double Object Pronouns:

Again, we follow the rules we previously discussed. The object pronouns will go in front of the verb.

No pasar la sal (Ud.) → No la pase.

Pasarme la sal (Ud.) → No me la pase.

Comprarle el carro a él (Uds.) → No se lo compren (a él).